

## GAINESVILLE

## The Sun

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H. H. McCREARY, Editor and Publ'r.

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## OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Sun and the Thrice-a-Week (N.Y.) World one year.....\$1 65  
The Sun and the Atlanta (Ga.) Weekly Constitution one year.. 1 75  
The Sun and the Atlanta (Ga.) Semi-Weekly Journal one year. 1 50  
The Sun and the Semi-Weekly Times-Union one year..... 1 50

We will not accept stamps of a larger denomination than 2 cents.

The New York millionaires are strikingly modest when the tax assessor comes around.

Uncle Sam is now awarding contracts for carrying mail to the electric roads where possible.

The railroads do not care who introduces the bills, so long as their attorneys write them.

The Philadelphia mint turned out over 7,000,000 gold coins last year. Did you get your share?

John L. Sullivan is delivering a course of lectures on the fun he had spending \$1,000,000.

There were 12,224 commercial failures last year. Unfortunately, there is no record of the successes.

We will tell you more about what Moody has done to the beef trust when we see the price coming down.

Tom Lawson said that he once prevented Gas Addicks from committing suicide. He now realizes his mistake.

Promoters of the ship-subsidy bill are now calling it the subvention. Why not go a little further and call it plain "graft."

Chicago is again making fun of New York, because the former can have a large charity ball without a big diamond steal.

Panama is having so much prosperity that she is beginning to bother herself about tucks and frills that other governments have.

We have been advised that Attorney-General Moody is of the opinion that he has the beef trust on the road to the slaughter house.

Wall street is complaining that while Tom Lawson did not give them a scare, he frightened the "lamb" away, which was much worse.

Now that Tom Lawson has cornered the market with frenzied finance literature complaint is made because he has pushed the price up a little.

Another busted stock broker has decided to follow Tom Lawson's example and drop Amalgamated copper and take up Amalgamated literature.

The stage is going to lose another one of its brilliant lights. John L. Sullivan announces that he will give it up and take to the lecture platform.

It is feared that if the grand jury continues to indict United States Senators, they will be numerous enough to start a party of their own, and "run things."

Several frisky Congressmen are getting themselves interviewed in which they discuss what they are going to do. They had better see Uncle Joe Cannon about it first.

China has been having peace for ten years and is now itching for a little trouble. If she can just keep quiet until Japan finishes with Russia she will receive proper attention.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, Jan. 23.—It is nip and tuck between society and politics in Washington at this season, and the race will go on till Congress and society pass under the wire on the fourth of March next, when the season will end with a great parade and an inaugural ball. Heretofore the soldiers from the surrounding States have been quartered in the different department buildings. These have been closed against them and it is proposed to give them a taste of the horrors of war by quartering them in tents with plank floors warmed by patent stoves and furnished with sleeping cots, folding chairs and a "bath" tub.

The President's term in his own right will begin at noon on the fourth of March next. He will be no longer under the sacred behest of carrying out the policy of McKinley, whatever that policy may have been. But if his edge has not been dulled by the routine and humdrum of office the country may expect the liveliest administration in its history.

The most interesting episode of the week has been the defense of Senator Mitchell by himself on the floor of the Senate. Thirty-three years ago this same Senator Mitchell was the youngest senator, and served at that time with Morton of Indiana, Thurman of Ohio, Conkling of New York, Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, mighty shades long since dead. About two years ago he was returned to the Senate from Oregon, and after an absence of twenty-five years he is again on the Senate floor, among the ghosts of his old conferees. He has been charged with pushing through a land patent, using his Senatorial influence, and getting paid therefor, a bribe of two thousand dollars. The evidence against him is most positive, provided a convicted and sentenced witness can be believed. Your correspondent heard his defense, which was little more than an impassioned denial of having received any money for his efforts in getting through the land claim. His denial appears to have been effective in convincing his friends of his innocence, but to have had no influence over those not predisposed in his favor.

The sentence of Senator Burton of Kansas during the last term of Congress and the exposure of a number of members who had been too active in pushing schemes through the postoffice department, together with the case of Senator Mitchell and Representative Hermann of Oregon, cannot but be a wholesome warning to our law givers, admonishing them to confine their activities more strictly to their legislative work, warning them that they cannot act as attorneys for their constituents or friends. Everything points in the direction of cleaner statesmanship and a higher and more rigid construction of the duties of the legislative branches of our government.

It will be remembered that during the recent presidential campaign Mr. Cortelyou, the Republican manager, repeated more than once that if President Roosevelt were elected he would be elected without a pledge or promise to any man. President Roosevelt has been elected, but it need not be assumed that he has nothing to give his friends or to those who worked unbought to secure his election. There are many Democrats holding desirable offices in Washington, there are many Republicans, who, to put it mildly, are unfit to hold the offices for which they have drawn pay for from four to twenty-four years. There has never been a President so thoroughly acquainted with the weakness and rottenness of the Civil Service as the present executive. Two or three weeks ago the National Civil Service Reform League held a three days' session, variegated with social functions, in Washington. It was a dilettante body and its time was taken up with academic discussions about the retirement of aged clerks and a system of pensions for those long in the service. A delegation waited on the President to know if he had anything to communicate, and his laconic reply that his communication on the subject of Civil Service would be in his work, was doubtless significant of what he is now doing and will do. A number of persons have been informed that their resignations would not be refused, and it is almost certain that the long hoped for improvement of a service which, with the exception of that of Russia and China, is the most corrupt and moribund on the planet, will be accomplished.

My charges against the Civil Service of the United States will doubt-

less seem extravagant and exaggerated to far-off, wholesale admirers of our government and to those who imagine that it is impossible for the stars and stripes to float over anything that is not entirely and purely good. But to those who have been behind the scenes, who have seen the greasy ropes and pulleys by which splendid stage effects are produced, there is nothing extravagant in the statement. There are thousands of persons receiving the pay of the government who perform no adequate service for that pay—no service in fact that might not just as well be undone. They are the relatives and friends and henchmen of members and senators and cabinet ministers, some of them long since dead and some of them still in Washington and influential. The present system of appointment under Civil Service examination will doubtless result, in time, in the purification and improvement of the service, but why should the government have to wait a quarter of a century for this improvement and purification, when thousands of well equipped and competent persons are ready to take the places of these incapables? The government work in many departments is far in arrears simply because these people appointed by favor will not work, have never worked, and do not know how to work.

## THROW OFF THE DEBT.

Now is the most favorable time the farmers of the South ever had to get out of debt. If they are not frugal enough to do so now, they must expect to remain debt-ridden the balance of their time, so says an exchange. There are a few suggestions that seem proper in the present condition of the country.

Do not run any deeper in debt. Cultivate no land that will not pay. Employ no hands from which a profit may not be made. Raise everything, even to poultry, that may be needed for supplies. Try to spend less money than is made. If necessary wear old clothes, do without luxuries and stay at home until all debts are discharged. Get even with the world and be a free man, although you have to live on cornbread and fat meat and do without sugar and coffee. There is no trouble like debt, and there is no sacrifice which one should not try to make to throw it off. It is the "Old Man of the Sea" that sits astride the farmer with his ever ghastly grin, weighing him down, impairing all his strength, weakening his energies and beclouding his own life and the life of his family. Happiness and debt are incompatible. They cannot co-exist. The farmers of the South are more cosmopolitan than those of the North. They deal more with the commercial world. They are thrown into more intimate relations with men of enlarged views. There is a great proportion of men of high intellectual attainments engaged in Southern agriculture. Many of these are college-bred and find delight in the graces of literature and the treasures of science and sympathize with all schemes tending to the advancement of civilization. Many of them are public-spirited and deserve a better fate than to be forever worrying over a condition of things highly unfavorable to their material prosperity, and which can only be corrected by giving to their agricultural operations the same measure of common sense that is given to other duties.

It may be set down as an incontrovertible fact that no farmer or planter can do the best things at the best times if he is in debt. Not only this, but he should have a working capital at least equal to half the value of his real estate. With such a capital he can hold or sell his crop, buy the best labor at the lowest rates, secure the best implements of husbandry, preserve and increase the fertility of the soil and keep his buildings in repair.

A farmer so equipped moves forward in his work with a certainty of success, and to secure this equipment half of his landed estate should be sold, if necessary. There is many a planter in the South to whom the aphorism of Ovid may be applied:

"I know the right and approve it, too; Condemn the wrong and yet the wrong pursue."

The dishes and silver at the St. Regis Hotel in New York are marked with an anchor. This, it is supposed, is a hint to souvenir collectors who prey on hotels and restaurants.

The lecturer who says a woman should not marry until she can support a husband must want to put the men of this country on a level with foreign noblemen.

## Ayer's

Falling hair means weak hair. Then strengthen your hair; feed it with the only hair food, Ayer's Hair Vigor. It checks falling hair, makes the hair

## Hair Vigor

grow, completely cures dandruff. And it always restores color to gray hair, all the rich, dark color of early life.

"My hair was falling out badly and I was afraid I would lose it all. Then I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. It quickly stopped the falling and made my hair all I could wish it to be."

REBECCA E. ALLEN, Elizabeth, N. J.

50c a bottle. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

## Falling Hair

## PATENTS TO GULF COAST INVENTORS.

The following patents were recently issued to the Gulf Coast clients, as reported by D. Swift & Co., patent lawyers, Washington, D. C., who will furnish complete copies of any of them to readers of The Sun for ten cents per copy:

Texas—Sam C. Anderson, Wheelwright, horse detacher, wrench and harness attachment; G. W. Butcher, San Antonio, fire box; Luella M. Lowe, Canadian, teneriffe disk; R. J. Mareburger, Dallas, tie bar; G. H. Nichols, Galveston, shoe lace; John A. Nelson, Roundrock, insect-destroyer; Gaetano Palladino, El Paso, chimney.

Florida—T. W. Boyle, Jacksonville, cotton and corn cultivator; E. R. Trammel, Lakeland, car coupling.

Mississippi—R. G. Mytton, Meriden, explosive engine; M. E. Tynes, Gloster, embroidering attachment for sewing machines.

Alabama—G. L. Tuttle, Shorter, trolley; F. G. Cobb, Huntsville, filling-replenishing loom.

The secret of the South's wonderful growth and development lies in the fact that her citizens have an originality of mind and are capable of adapting it to meet new conditions. Some of the most useful inventions granted by the Patent Office last week were from Florida citizens, as the foregoing abundantly proves.

## FLORIDA CRANBERRIES.

The following from The Ocala Banner will be of interest to our readers: "John Farrell of Framingham, Mass., a former resident of Ocala, has received from the East Coast Railroad Company a very flattering and liberal offer of lands and other inducements to return to Florida and start an experimental farm for the cultivation of cranberries. Prior to the big freeze Mr. Farrell owned a large orange grove two miles east of Ocala on the Fort King road. The place was known as the "Bostonian settlement." Some of our older readers will doubtless remember him.

"Since his return to Massachusetts he has been giving his attention to the cultivation of cranberries and he believes that they can be profitably grown in Florida. He has made excellent arrangements with the East Coast railroad and will give employment to a large number of men, women and children, especially during the cranberry picking season."

President Roosevelt began last Thursday with a breakfast at eight to which he invited some newspaper men. During the morning he met and conferred with a delegation on the railroad bill, besides receiving the visits of senators and representatives who called. He entertained a distinguished musician at luncheon. He returned to his office where he remained until five, when he took a long horse-back ride with Senator Lodge. He had a large party of dinner guests, including Whitelaw Reid, and in the evening he shook hands with between fifteen hundred and seventeen hundred persons at the diplomatic reception. After the reception he took supper with the receiving party. And Parson Wagner said President Roosevelt leads the "simple life."

A newspaper may devote a column in the praise or commendation of a man and he will forget it in a couple of weeks, but a two-line local that is not altogether pleasing will be remembered by the average reader for two years.

The President of the largest express company in the United States is also senior senator from the most populous and richest State in the Union. He has for years been the acknowledged boss of his State and has wielded an influence second only to that of the President of the United States. He is presumed to represent and be chiefly concerned in the interests of his State and the country at large, but as a stockholder and president of the express company he has worked for the advantage of a private corporation and against the interests of the people of the United States, and the country at large has been taxed millions of dollars to support these express companies in rivalry with the United States postal establishment. If it were not for Senator Platt, with his powerful influence backing the express companies, we would long since have had a self-supporting postal establishment with letters costing one cent postage instead of two. Mr. Roosevelt knows this, the postmaster-general knows it, hundreds of thousands of American citizens know it and feel it; can it, shall it be continued? Reform is in the air; hoary bloated corruptionists must be pulled off like ticks from animals, even though the process involves capitulation.

It is expected that there will be a determined fight in the Senate against Senator Scott's bill for reducing the cavalry regiments to ten, thus cutting them down one third. It is well known that the cavalry service is preferred to either the artillery or infantry by the army officers and men. Senator Scott claims that ten regiments of cavalry will answer all purposes of the United States. Cavalry is not necessary in the Philippines, except in a few isolated places. Since rifles and muskets of greater range have been introduced cavalry has gone into comparative disuse. Unless the commander is insane there will never be another old time cavalry charge. Then the railroads crossing the country in so many directions make it possible for infantry to move with ten times the rapidity of cavalry. The day of cavalry, like the day of chivalry, is past.

Former United States Senator William E. Mason of Illinois is president of the American Fruit and Steamship Co., organized at Mobile, Ala., with a capital of \$5,000,000. Some of the larger fruit importers of Chicago, Saint Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville are concerned.

A Philadelphia judge has ruled that "the only kind of kissing permissible under the law is the kind that occurs in the parlor when the lights are turned low," and that "the only safe kiss that can be given is the one after which no tales are told."

Governor Folk of Missouri had better keep his eye on his Republican Legislature. It is reported that thousand-dollar bills are getting very plentiful around there.

## SATURDAY WILL POSITIVELY BE DR. GOLDSTEIN'S LAST DAY IN GAINESVILLE.

IS HERE AND WILL REMAIN UNTIL THE 28TH—EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE.

Dr. G. Goldstein of Louisville, who is well known by the people of Gainesville and vicinity, has arrived in the city and will be located at the Brown House Parlors the balance of the present week. He will fit glasses to the eyes of those who need them.



He has made the study of optics a specialty, and anyone in need of glasses cannot do better than give him a call. Parents of children whose eyes are in any way affected should take them to Dr. Goldstein and have them examined. Too much care cannot be taken in this particular, as any neglect on the part of the parents may lead to most serious consequences in after-life. If the eyes of the child need glasses the Doctor can determine it and adjust such glasses as will be the most apt to preserve and increase their strength. The Doctor has been giving satisfaction for many years, and we can recommend him as worthy the patronage of the public. Those suffering with their eyes should call on him, and if he doesn't give relief it will not cost them anything. He can adjust to any eyes and any age. A good glass rightly adjusted is a luxury to a person with failing sight; they can ill afford to do without. A glass imperfectly adjusted is worse than no glass.